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Van Wieringen et al.

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(54) **LINEAR ROUTE PROGRESS INTERFACE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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G01C 21/34 (2006.01)
G08G 1/0962 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **G01C 21/3697** (2013.01); **G01C 21/3415** (2013.01); **G01C 21/3492** (2013.01); **G01C 21/3691** (2013.01); **G06F 3/0484** (2013.01); **G08G 1/0962** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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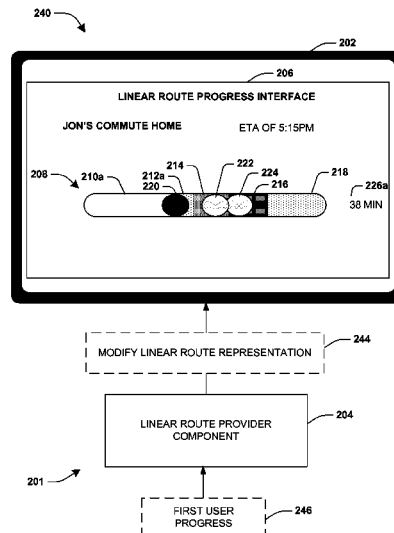
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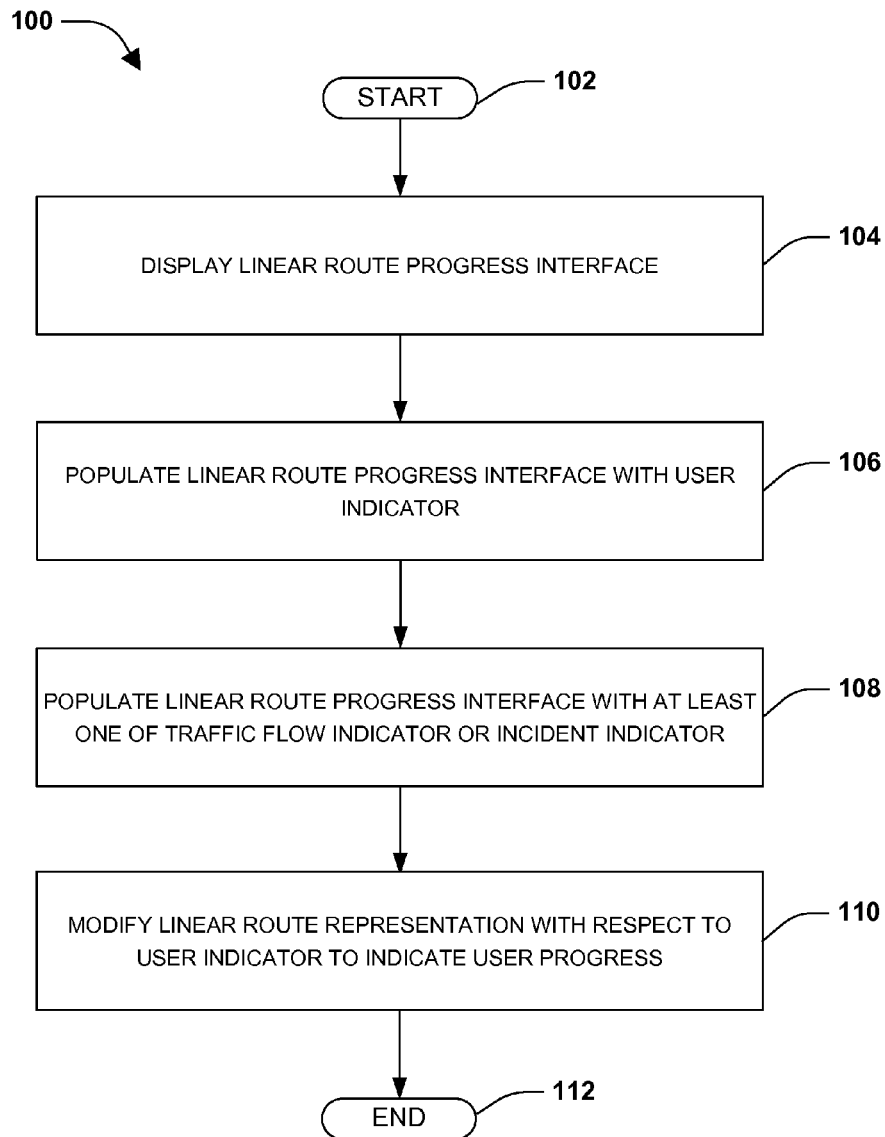
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ABSTRACT

One or more techniques and/or systems are provided for providing linear route progress. For example, a linear route progress interface, comprising a linear route representation of a route from a starting location to a destination location, may be displayed. The linear route representation may linearly represent a progress of the user along the route (e.g., as opposed to directions on a map that may otherwise visually overwhelm a user merely interested in traffic flow and/or incident information that may affect an arrival time of the user). The linear route progress interface may be populated with traffic flow indicators (e.g., traffic flow speed) and/or incident indicators (e.g., indicating accidents, construction, etc.). A user indicator, corresponding to a current position of the user, may be populated within the linear route progress interface. The user indicator and/or the linear route representation may be modified to illustrate user progress along the route.

26 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



**FIG. 1**

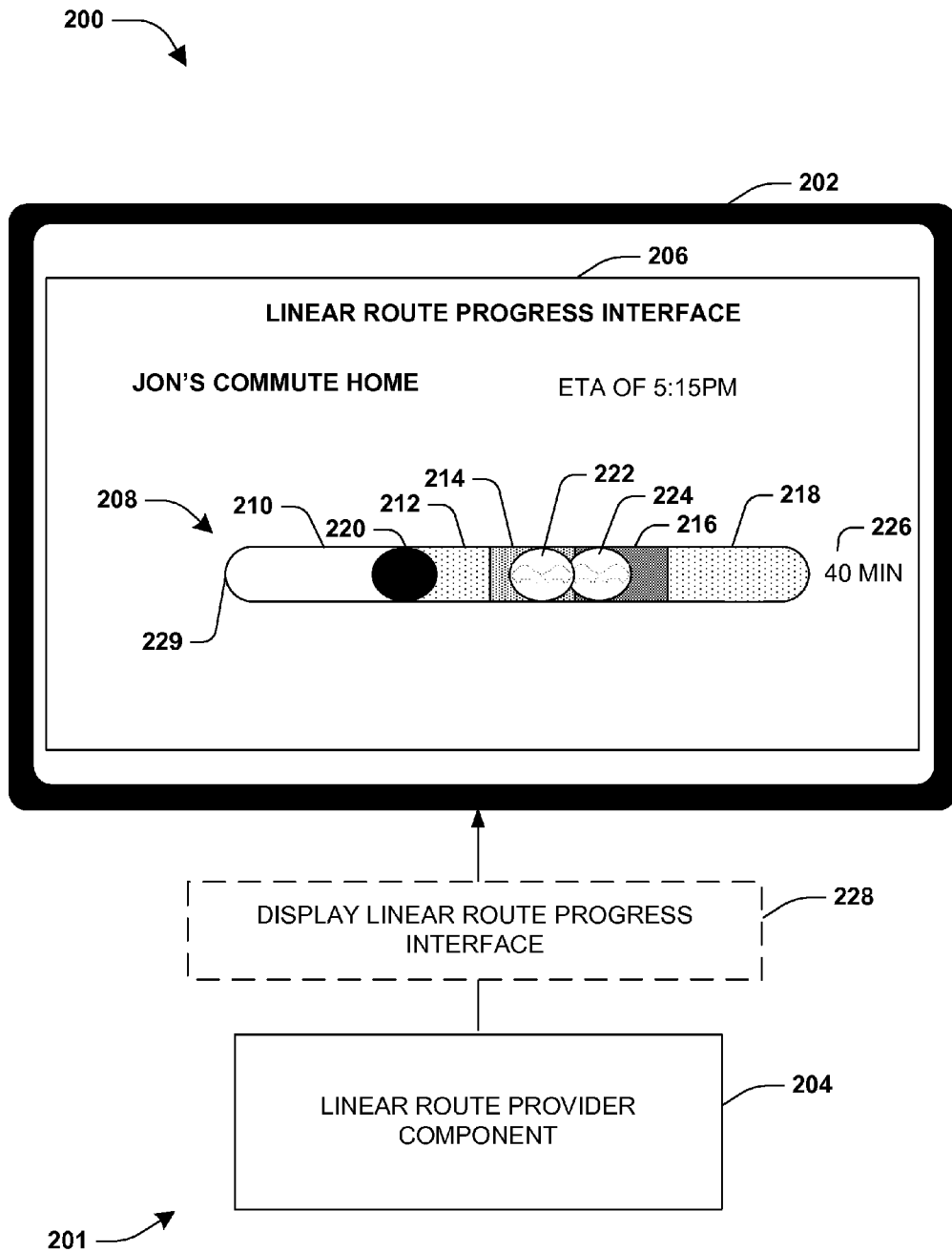


FIG. 2A

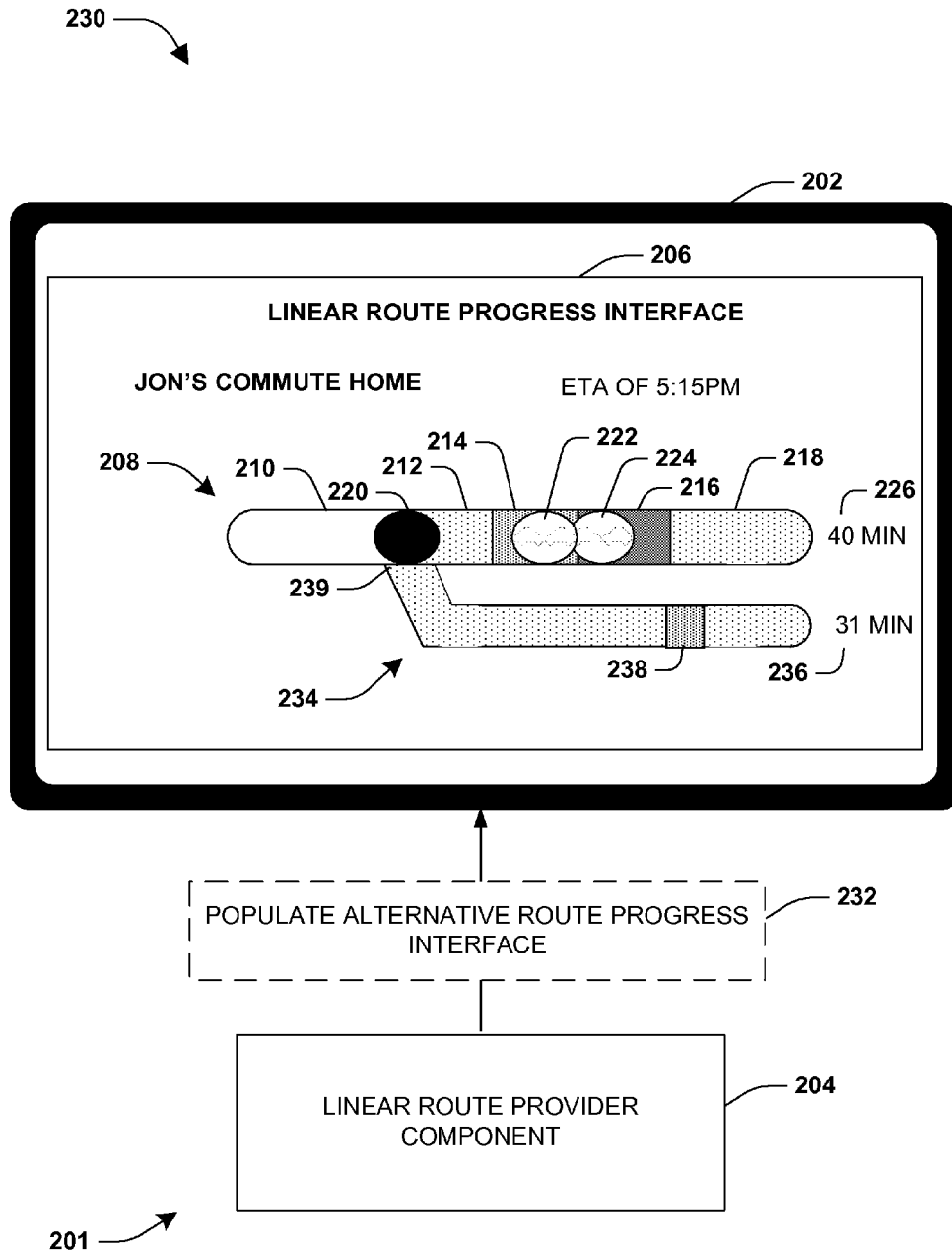


FIG. 2B

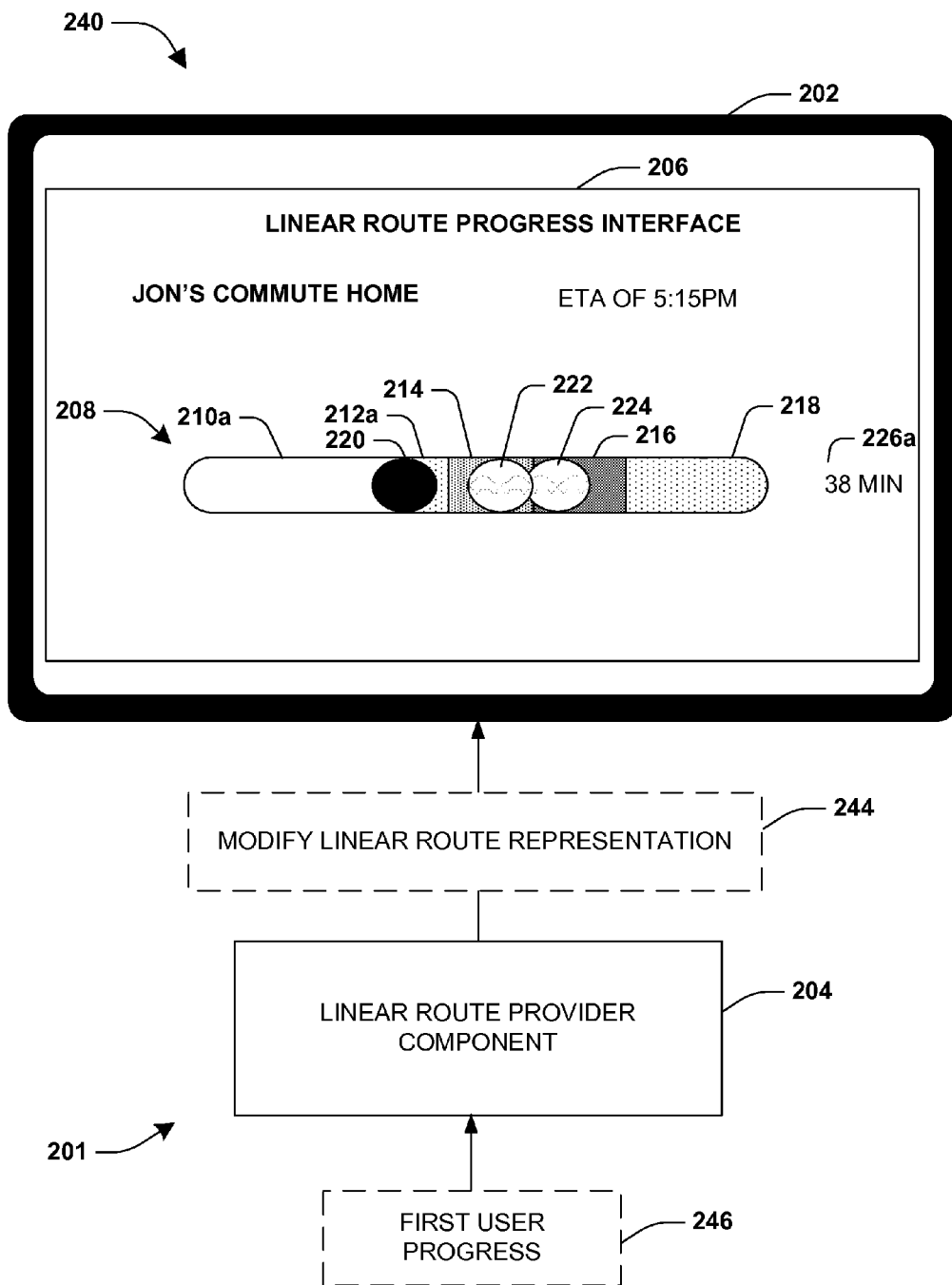


FIG. 2C

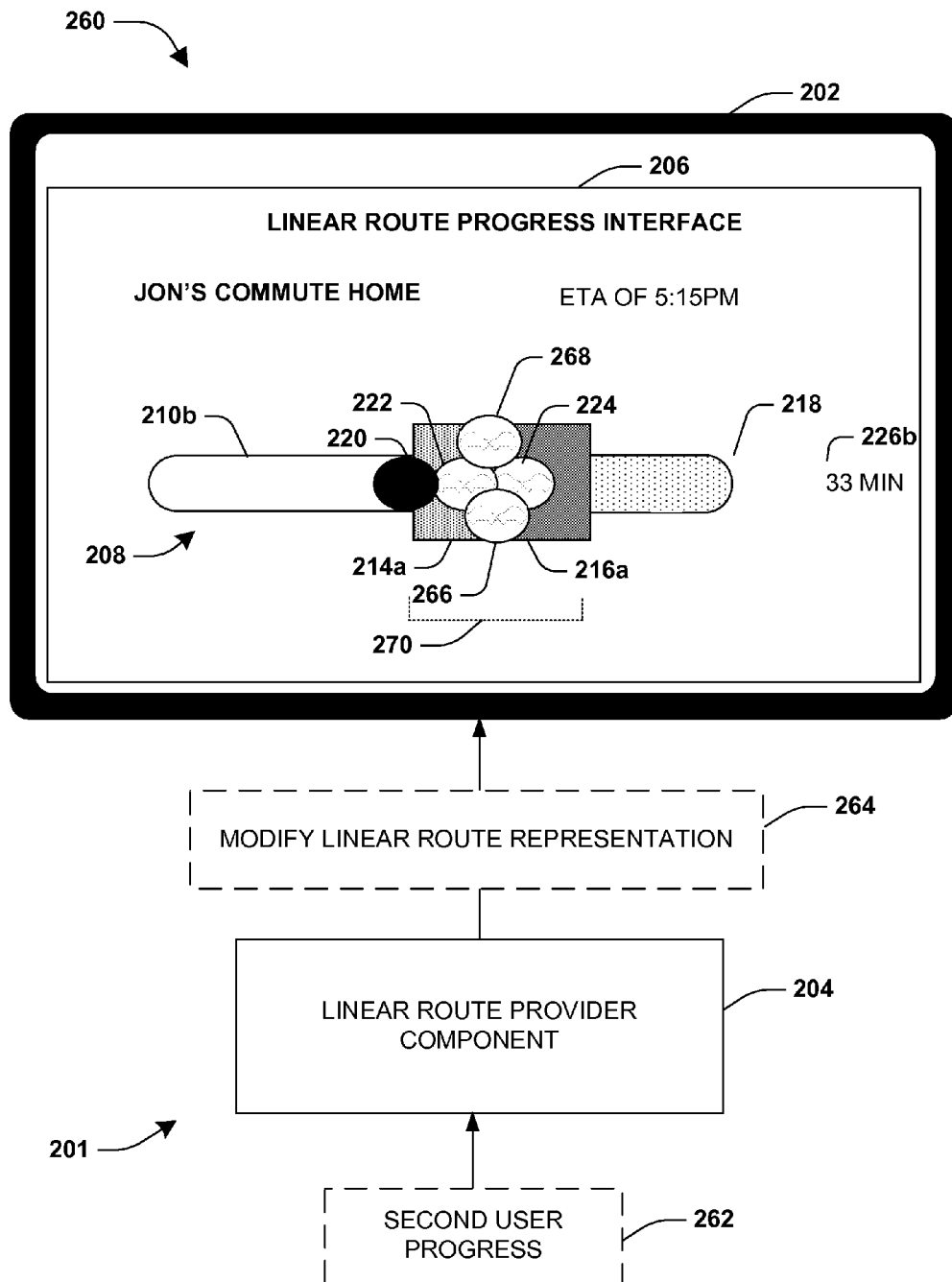


FIG. 2D

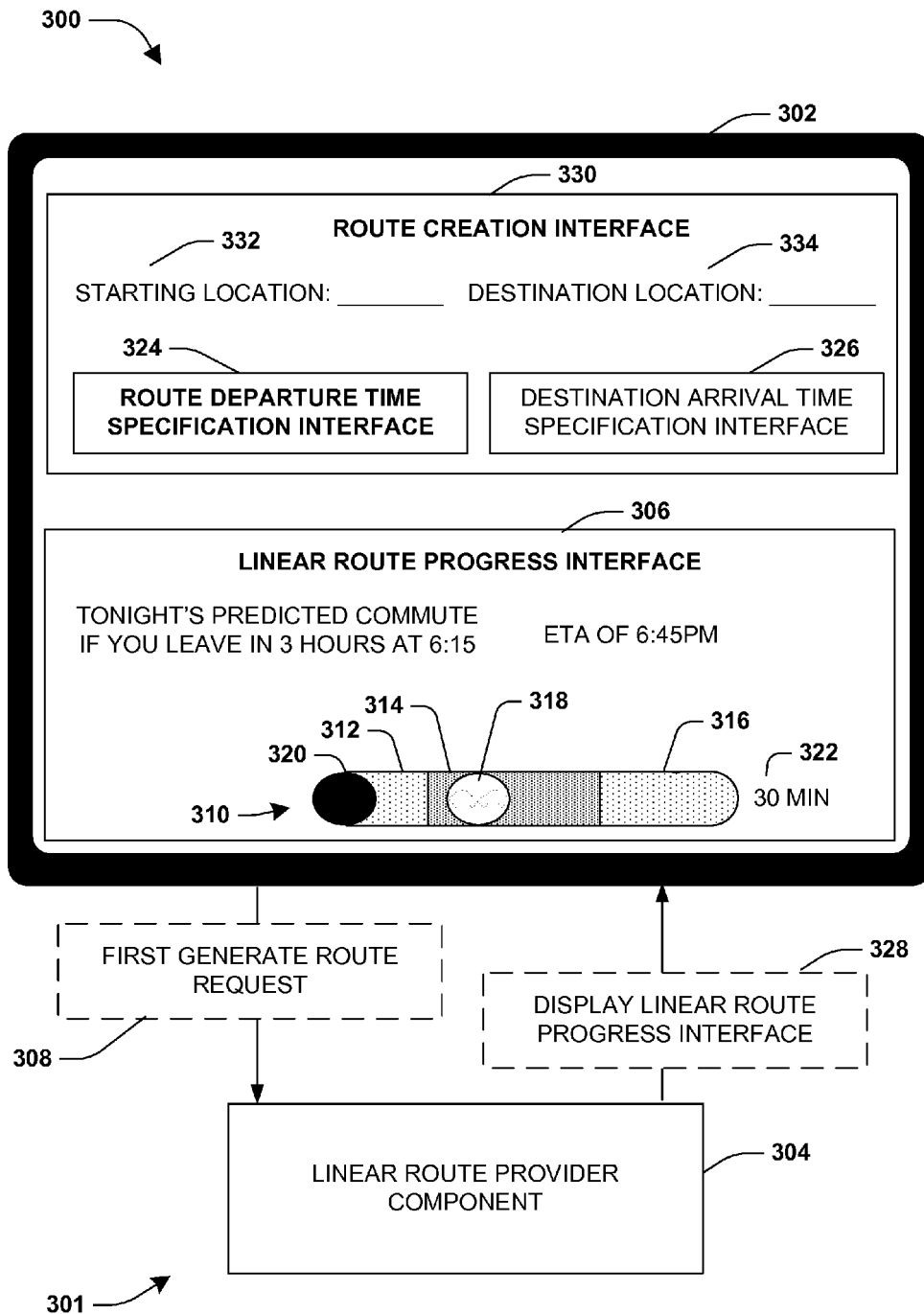


FIG. 3A

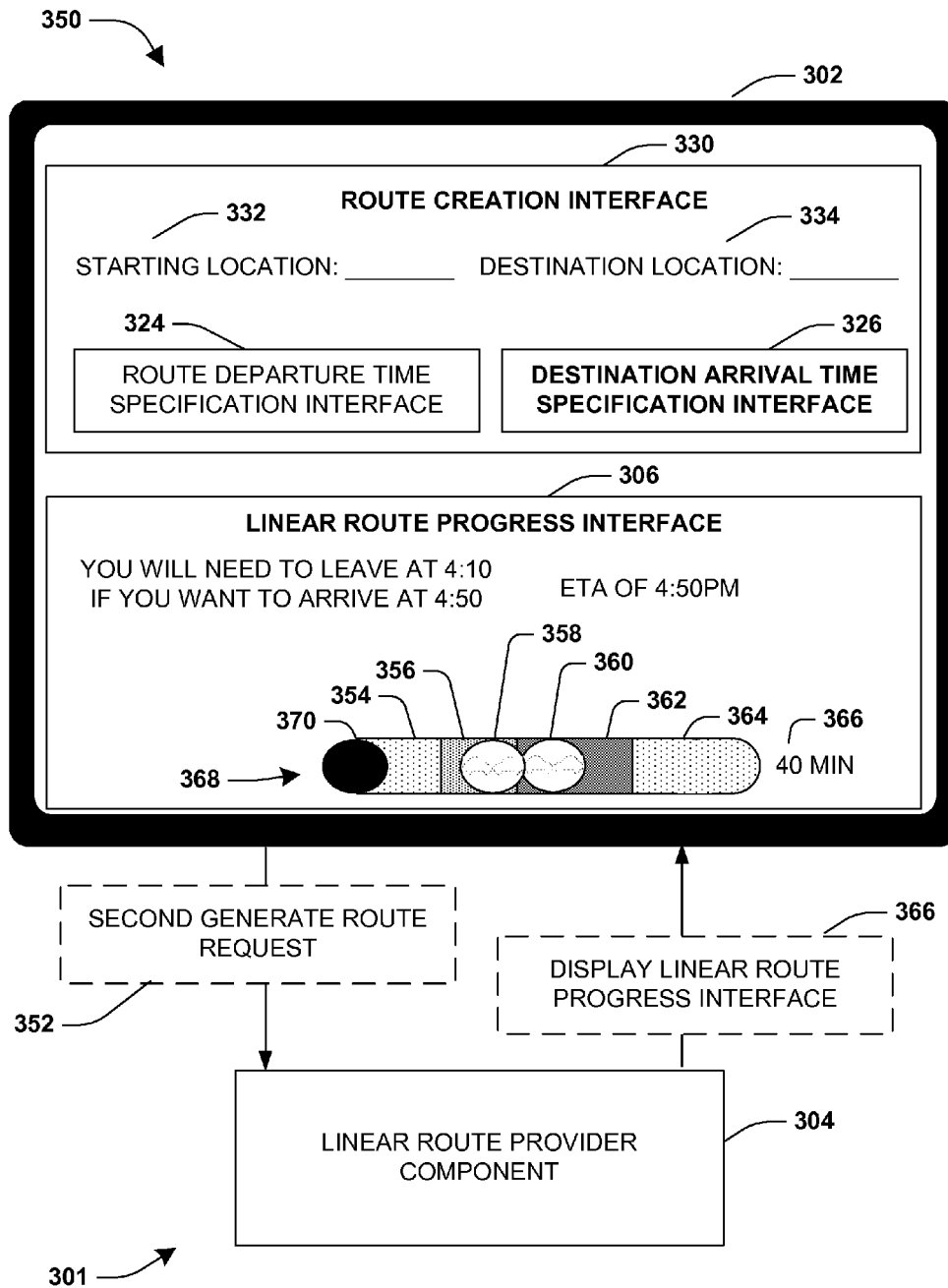
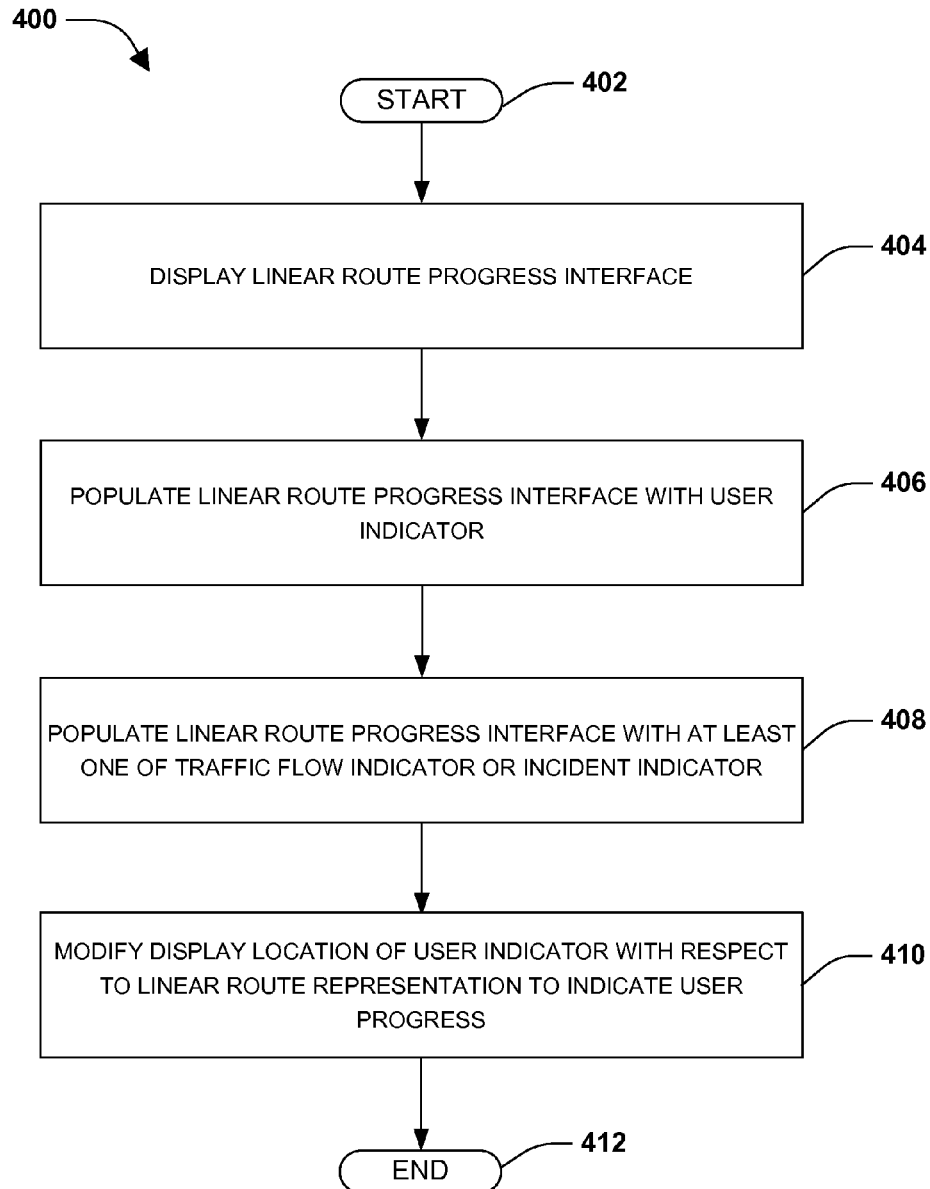


FIG. 3B

**FIG. 4**

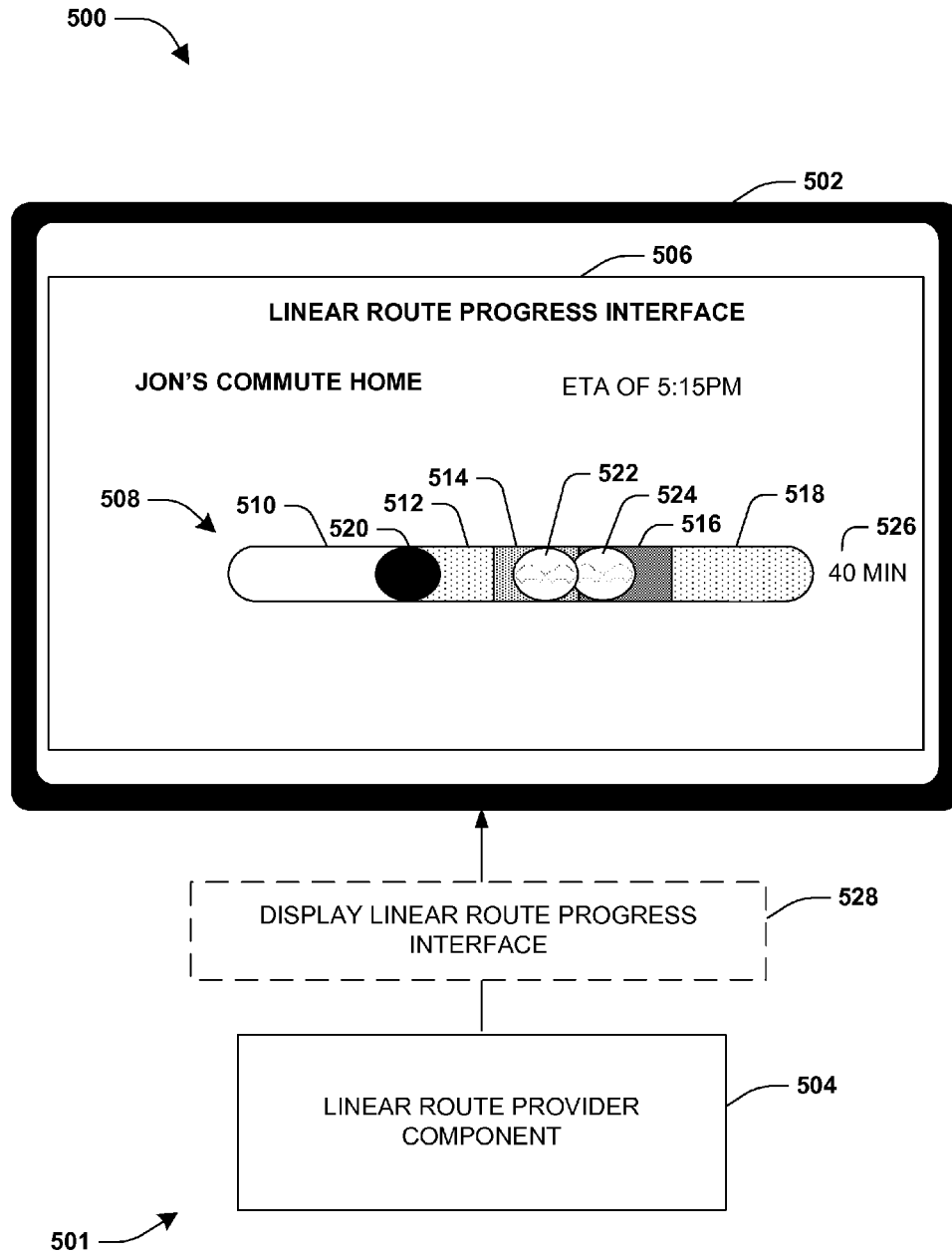


FIG. 5A

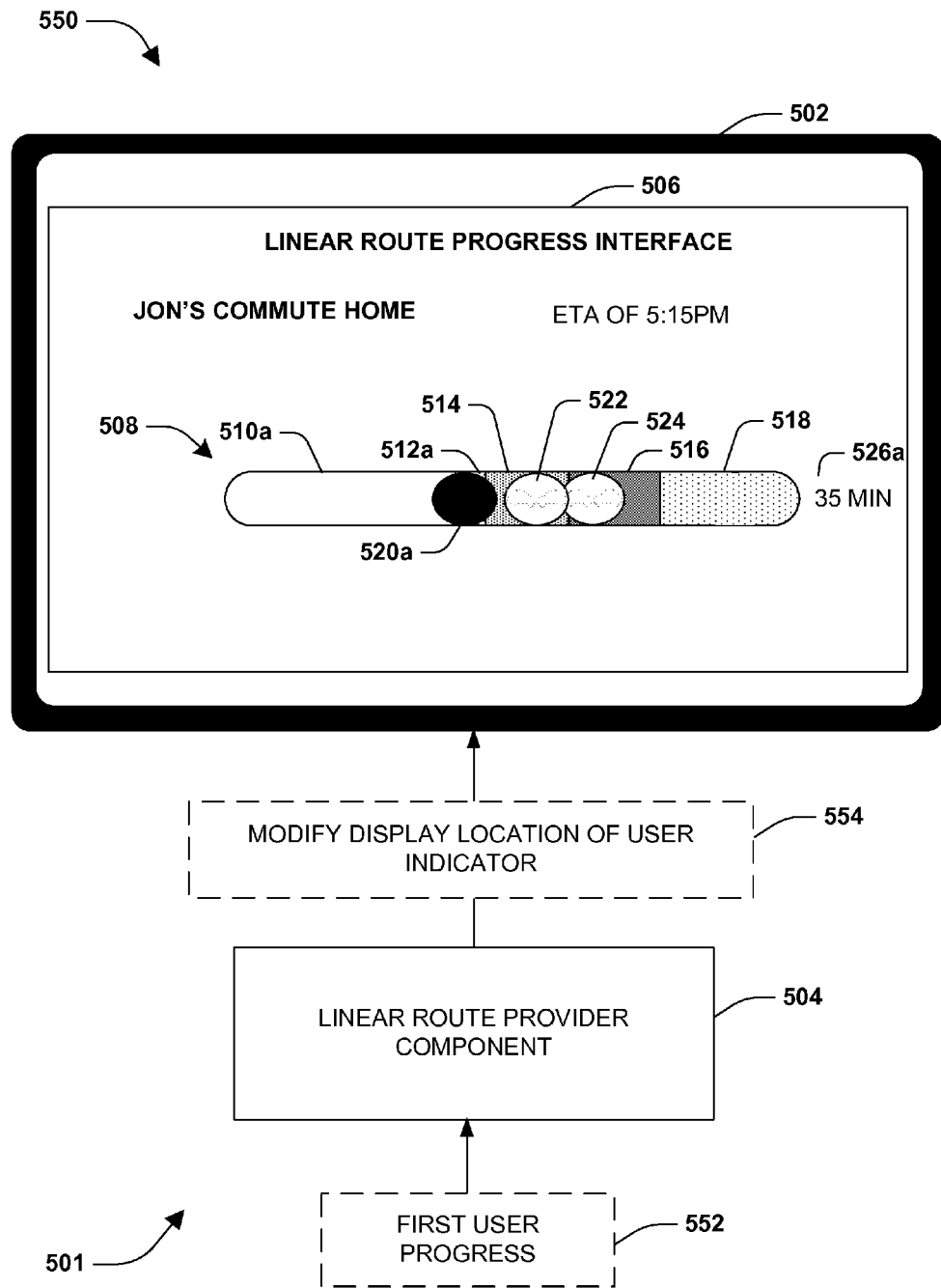


FIG. 5B

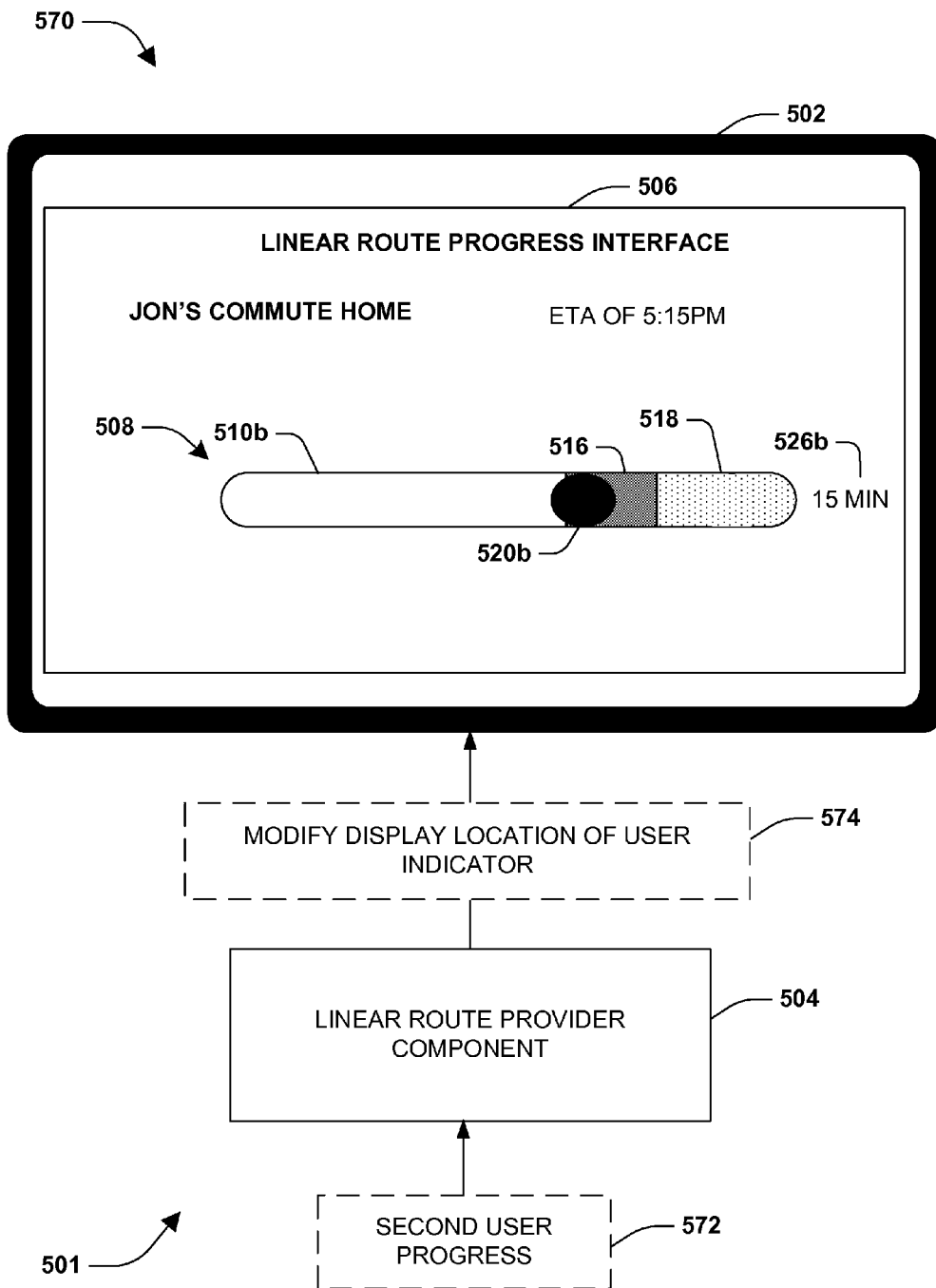
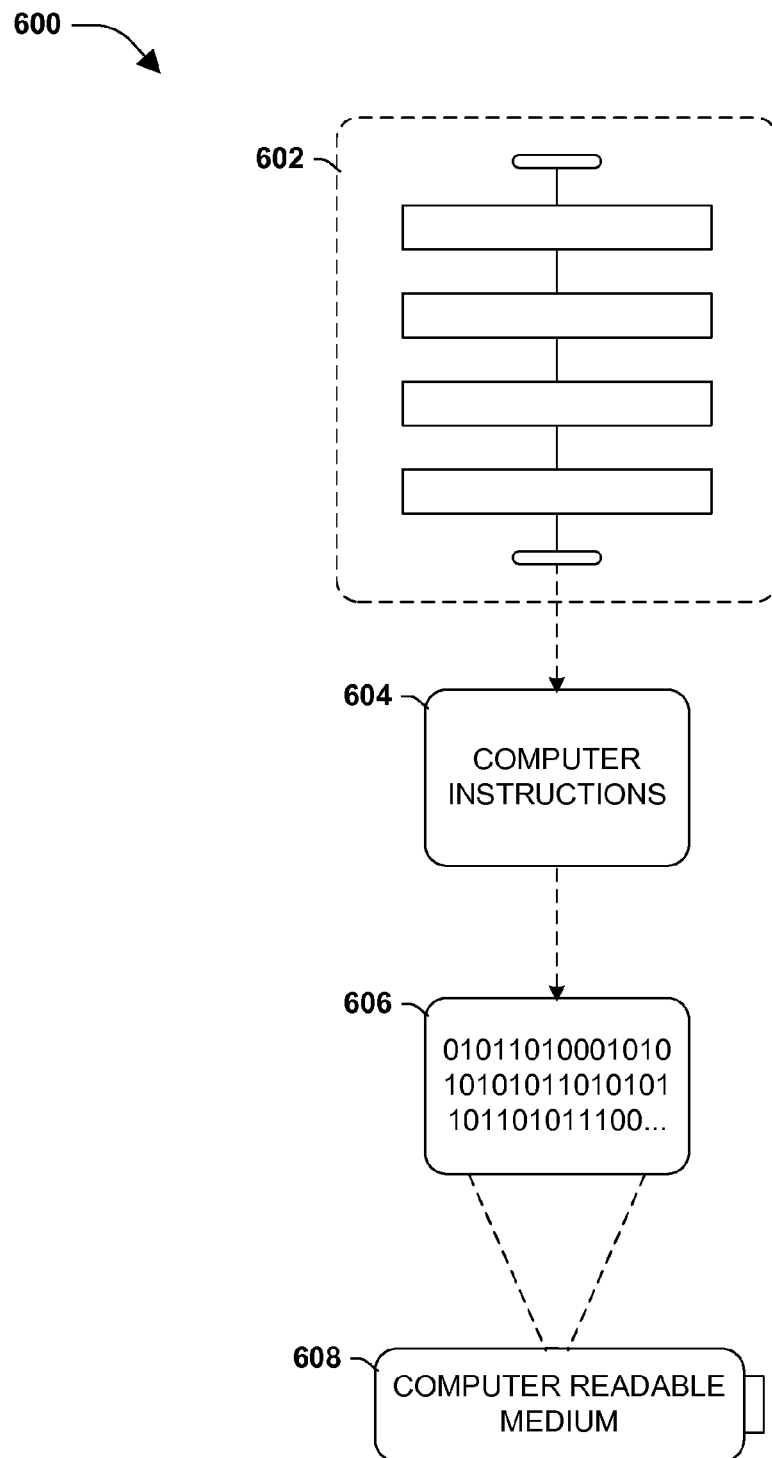


FIG. 5C

**FIG. 6**

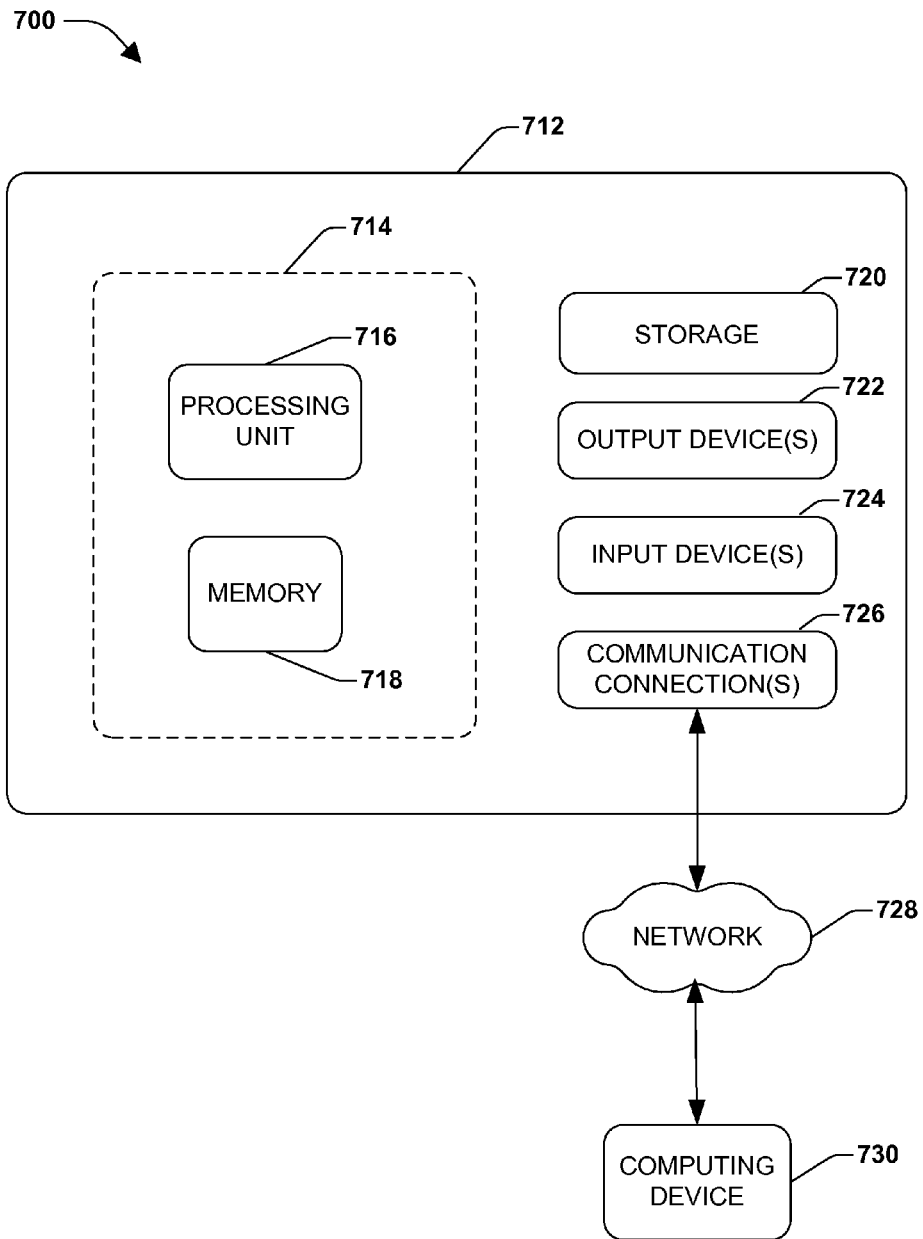


FIG. 7

LINEAR ROUTE PROGRESS INTERFACE**BACKGROUND**

Many users utilize various devices to obtain route information. In an example, a user may utilize a smart phone to obtain walking directions to a nearby restaurant. In another example, a user may utilize a vehicle navigation device to obtain a map populated with driving directions to an amusement park. In a driving situation, a driver may want to view information that may affect an arrival time to a destination, such as traffic congestion and/or road incidents (e.g., construction and accidents).

SUMMARY

This summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the detailed description. This summary is not intended to identify key factors or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used to limit the scope of the claimed subject matter.

Among other things, one or more systems and/or techniques for providing linear route progress are provided herein. In an example, a linear route progress interface may be displayed to a user (e.g., through a vehicle navigation device). The linear route progress interface may comprise a linear route representation of a route from a starting location (e.g., a work building of the user) to a destination location (e.g., a home of the user). In an example, the linear route representation may be configured according to a linear shape, such as a bar, used to convey the user's progress towards reaching the destination location (e.g., a vertical or horizontal progress bar). In an example, the linear route representation is formatted according to a linear non-map configuration (e.g., the linear route representation may not representing directions within a map), which may decrease the amount of unnecessary information, otherwise conveyed by the map, that could have distracted or overwhelm the user.

The linear route progress interface may be populated with traffic flow indicators. A traffic flow indicator may be used to convey traffic flow conditions to the user (e.g., a segment of the linear route representation may be colored or shaded to indicate a traffic flow condition such as clear, normal, slow, standstill, etc.). The linear route progress interface may be populated with incident indicators. An incident indicator may be used to convey traffic incidents, such as accidents or construction, to the user (e.g., an accident icon may be displayed at a position along the linear route representation corresponding to a progress point of the route where an accident has occurred). In an example, a predicted state of the route, corresponding to a time at which the user is to traverse the route (e.g., the user may normally leave work in 4 hours at 5:00 pm), may be generated based upon a current state of the route, traffic flow and incident information, and/or historical traffic flow condition and incident resolution information. Predicted traffic flow indicators and/or predicted incident indicators (e.g., corresponding to the predicted state of the route at 5:00 pm as opposed to the current state of the route at 1:00 pm) may be populated within the linear route progress interface.

The linear route progress interface may be populated with a user indicator corresponding to a current user position. In an example, responsive to identifying user progress along the route, the linear route representation may be modified with respect to the user indicator to indicate the user

progress (e.g., the user indicator may be anchored to a fixed position within the linear route progress interface, and the linear route representation may be moved with respect to the user indicator to illustrate the user progress). In another example, responsive to identifying user progress along the route, a display location of the user indicator may be modified with respect to the linear route representation to indicate the user progress (e.g., the linear route representation may be anchored to a fixed position within the linear route progress interface, and the user indicator may be moved with respect to the linear route representation to illustrate the user progress).

To the accomplishment of the foregoing and related ends, the following description and annexed drawings set forth certain illustrative aspects and implementations. These are indicative of but a few of the various ways in which one or more aspects may be employed. Other aspects, advantages, and novel features of the disclosure will become apparent from the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the annexed drawings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a flow diagram illustrating an exemplary method of providing linear route progress, where a linear route representation is modified with respect to a user indicator to indicate user progress.

FIG. 2A is a component block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for providing linear route progress, where a linear route representation is displayed.

FIG. 2B is a component block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for providing linear route progress, where a linear route representation and an alternative linear route representation are displayed.

FIG. 2C is a component block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for providing linear route progress, where a linear route representation is modified based upon first user progress.

FIG. 2D is a component block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for providing linear route progress, where a linear route representation is modified based upon second user progress.

FIG. 3A is a component block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for providing linear route progress, where a route creation interface and a linear route representation are displayed.

FIG. 3B is a component block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for providing linear route progress, where a route creation interface and a linear route representation are displayed.

FIG. 4 is a flow diagram illustrating an exemplary method of providing linear route progress, where a user indicator is modified with respect to a linear route representation to indicate user progress.

FIG. 5A is a component block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for providing linear route progress, where a linear route representation is displayed.

FIG. 5B is a component block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for providing linear route progress, where a user indicator is modified based upon first user progress.

FIG. 5C is a component block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for providing linear route progress, where a user indicator is modified based upon second user progress.

FIG. 6 is an illustration of an exemplary computer readable medium wherein processor-executable instructions configured to embody one or more of the provisions set forth herein may be comprised.

FIG. 7 illustrates an exemplary computing environment wherein one or more of the provisions set forth herein may be implemented.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The claimed subject matter is now described with reference to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals are generally used to refer to like elements throughout. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth to provide an understanding of the claimed subject matter. It may be evident, however, that the claimed subject matter may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, structures and devices are illustrated in block diagram form in order to facilitate describing the claimed subject matter.

One or more systems and/or techniques for providing linear route progress are provided herein. Users may have a desire to view information that may affect an arrival time to a destination, such as accidents, construction, and/or traffic congestion. Unfortunately, such information may be represented pictorially on a map, which may otherwise be visually overwhelming and/or distracting to the user (e.g., the user may merely be interested in conditions that may affect an arrival time to home along a route that is already known to the user, and thus the map and/or directions may be visual noise to the user). Accordingly, as provided herein, a linear route progress interface, comprising a linear route presentation of a route (e.g., a travel progress bar), may be displayed. The linear route progress interface may be populated with traffic flow indicators and/or incident indicators. Displaying traffic flow indicators and/or incident indicators with the linear route representation may provide the user with information that may be relevant to the user's commute time, as opposed to overwhelming the user with unnecessary information that may be distracting (e.g., the map and/or directions may unnecessarily distract the user because the user may already know how to travel the route home). In this way, driver distraction concerns may be decreased.

An embodiment of providing linear route progress is illustrated by an exemplary method 100 of FIG. 1. At 102, the method starts. In an example, a user may request to see information that may affect a route that the user is to travel from a starting location to a destination location (e.g., a commute from home to a local water park). For example, a route creation interface may be exposed to the user (e.g., through a route creation service accessed by the user through a personal computer at home). The route creation interface may comprise a route departure time specification interface (e.g., a first time slider interface element), a destination arrival time specification interface (e.g., a second time slider interface element), a starting location specification interface, a destination location specification interface, and/or other interfaces. For example, the user may specify a desired departure time through the route departure time specification interface (e.g., and may not specify a destination arrival time, such that an estimated arrival time may be provided to the user) or the user may specify a desired arrival time through the destination arrival time specification interface (e.g., and may not specify a departure time, such that a suggested departure time may be provided to the user so that the user arrives at the destination at the desired arrival time). A generate route request may be received from the user. The

generate route request may comprise the starting location, the destination location, a specified route departure time, and/or a specified destination arrival time (e.g., the user may request a route and a suggested departure time so that the user can arrive at the local water park at 10:00 am). A linear route progress interface may be generated (e.g., for display on a vehicle navigation device) based upon the generate route request.

At 104, the linear route progress interface may be displayed. The linear route progress interface may comprise a linear route representation of the route from the starting location to the destination location (e.g., a route having a shortest commute time, a route meeting user criteria such as no highway driving, a route historically taken by the user, etc.). The linear route representation may be formatted according to a linear non-map configuration. For example, the linear route representation may not represent driving directions on a map, but may comprise a vertical progress bar, a horizontal progress bar, or other linear progress bar representing the user's progress along the route.

At 106, the linear route progress interface may be populated with a user indicator corresponding to a current position of the user. In an example, the user indicator may be positioned at a fixed position within the linear route progress interface (e.g., such that the linear route representation may be moved with respect to the user indicator in order to illustrate user progress along the route). At 108, the linear route progress interface may be populated with a traffic flow indicator and/or an incident indicator. The traffic flow indicator may indicate a traffic flow for a segment of the route. For example, the traffic flow indicator may comprise a portion of the linear route representation that is visually modified to represent a traffic flow of a corresponding segment (e.g., highlighted; colored such as green to show normal traffic flow, yellow for slow traffic flow, and red for stopped traffic flow; shaded; textually labeled, visually labeled, etc.). The incident indicator may visually indicate accidents, constructions, and/or other incidents that may affect the user's arrival time to the destination location. For example, the incident indicator may comprise an accident icon that is overlaid a portion of the linear route representation corresponding to a route segment under construction.

In an example, a current state of the route may be obtained. The linear route progress interface may be populated with a current traffic flow indicator and/or a current incident indicator based upon the current state. In this way, the user may view current conditions of the route that may affect the user's arrival time at the destination.

In another example, a predicted state of the route, corresponding to a time at which the user is to traverse the route (e.g., a departure time at 9:30 am, which may be in 2 hours from a current time of 7:30 am, which may be identified based upon the user indicating a desired arrival time of 10:00 am at the local water park that is usually a 30 minute commute from the user's home). The predicted state may be derived from the current state of the route, traffic flow and incident information for the route (e.g., an accident at 7:00 am to which an ambulance and tow truck has been dispatched), historical traffic flow conditions and incident resolution information for the route (e.g., accidents are generally resolved for the route in 2 hours from the dispatch of a tow truck and ambulance; a particular construction site generally becomes worse after 8:30 am; etc.), and/or other information that may be used to predict what traffic flow and incident conditions will be from 9:30 am until the user arrives at the local water park (e.g., which may also be used to determine and/or adjust a departure time so that the user reaches the

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local water park by 10:00 am). The linear route progress interface may be populated with a predicted traffic flow indicator and/or a predicted incident indicator (e.g., future accidents may be predicted based upon historical accident information indicating a high likelihood of a second accident occurring at the construction site soon after a morning accident has occurred) based upon the predicted state. In this way, the user may view predicted conditions of the route that may be relevant to the user's actual travel time along the route.

In an example, a time remaining until route completion indicator may be displayed through the linear route progress interface (e.g., an indication that the user has an estimated time of arrival in 22 minutes). The time remaining until route completion indicator may be updated based upon user progress along the route, a current travel condition change, or an estimated travel condition change (e.g., an estimated delay based upon a notification that a construction crew just closed down a lane). In this way, the time remaining until route completion indicator may be increased or decreased based upon various information that may affect or be indicative of the user's arrival time.

In an example, the linear route progress interface may be populated with an alternative linear route representation of an alternative route from a start detour location to the destination location. For example, the alternative route may reduce the user's travel time by 10 minutes because the alternative route may detour around an accident. The alternative linear representation may be displayed as a second progress bar that branches off the of the linear route representation. In this way, the user may be presented with various linear route representations that represent various routes to the destination location.

At 110, responsive to identifying user progress along the route (e.g., the user traveling along the route), the linear route representation may be modified with respect to the user indicator to indicate the user progress. For example, the user indicator may remain at the fixed position within the linear route progress interface, and the linear route representation may be moved to visually differentiate a traveled portion of the route traveled by the user and an un-traveled portion of the route not yet traveled by the user. In an example, responsive to the user progress indicating that the user traveled from a first route segment to a second route segment, the linear route representation may be modified with respect to the user indicator to indicate that the first route segment has been traveled (e.g., the first route segment may be moved "behind", such as to the left, of the user indicator and/or a color of the first route segment may be changed to a travel complete color indicator) and that the second route segment is currently being traveled by the user (e.g., a view of the second route segment may be expanded to, such as zoomed into or blown up into, an expanded view having an increased level of granularity for traffic flow information and/or incident information, such as display of a previously hidden/collapsed incident indicator and/or a previously hidden/collapsed traffic flow indicator that may have otherwise been at too low of a level of granularity to display when the user was not traveling the second route segment). At 112, the method ends.

FIGS. 2A-2D illustrate examples of a system 201, comprising a linear route provider component 204, for providing linear route progress. FIG. 2A illustrates an example 200 of the linear route provider component 204 being associated with a user device 202 of a user, Jon. The linear route provider component 204 may be configured to display 228 a linear route progress interface 206 on the user device 202.

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For example, the user may submit a generate route request, through a route creation interface to the linear route provider component 204, for a route from a work building to home.

Accordingly, the linear route provider component 204 may display the linear route progress interface 206 comprising a linear route representation 208 (e.g., a progress bar) representing the route from the work building to home. The linear route progress interface 206 may be populated with a user indicator 220 corresponding to a current position of the user. For example, the user indicator 220 may be located at a 30% completion point along the linear route representation 208 from a starting end 229 of the linear route representation 208 based upon the current position of the user indicating that 30% of the route to home has been completed. A completed portion 210 of the linear route representation 208 may visually indicate that the user has traversed the completed portion 210 (e.g., the completed portion 210 may be colored and/or moved "behind" the user indicator 220).

The linear route provider component 204 may populate the linear route progress interface 206 with traffic flow indicators and/or incident indicators. In an example, a first traffic flow indicator 212, a second traffic flow indicator 214, a third traffic flow indicator 216, and a fourth traffic flow indicator 218 may visually represent traffic flow conditions, along portions of the linear route representation 208, corresponding to segments of the route. For example, the first traffic flow indicator 212 and the fourth traffic flow indicator 218 may be colored and/or shaded to indicate a normal traffic flow. The second traffic flow indicator 214 may be colored and/or shaded to indicate a slow traffic flow. The third traffic flow indicator 216 may be colored and/or shaded to indicate a very slow or stopped traffic flow. It may be appreciated that a variety of visual indicators, such as coloring, shading, highlighting, labeling, etc., may be used to illustrate a wide range of traffic flow conditions. In an example, a first incident indicator 222, illustrating a first incident such as construction, and a second incident indicator 224, illustrate a second incident such as a traffic accident, may represent incidents, at portions of the linear route representation 208, corresponding to segments of the route at which such incidents occurred.

The linear route progress interface 206 may display various information to the user. In an example, an estimate time of arrival may be displayed. In an example, a time remaining until route completion indicator 226 may be displayed. The time remaining until route completion indicator 226 may be updated (e.g., increased or decreased) based upon user progress, a current travel condition change (e.g., an accident may become clear), an estimated travel condition change (e.g., a tow truck may be dispatched to a second accident that is estimated to become clear in 20 minutes), etc. In an example, the linear route progress interface 206 may format and display the linear route representation 208 according to a linear non-map configuration, such that the linear route representation 208 represents progress along the route as opposed to directions along a map, which may otherwise visually overwhelm the user that may merely seek information that may affect the user's arrival time to home.

FIG. 2B illustrates an example 230 of the linear route provider component 204 populating 232 the linear route progress interface 206 with an alternative linear representation 234 of an alternative route from a start detour location 239 to the destination location of home. For example, the linear route provider component 204 may identify the alternative route as providing the user with a quicker commute to home. The linear route provider component 204 may

populate the alternative linear representation **234** with traffic flow indicators and/or incident indicators, such as a traffic flow indicator **238** indicating a slow traffic flow for a segment of the alternative route. A time remaining until alternative route completion indicator **236** may be displayed for the alternative route. In an example, alternative route instructions, not illustrated, may be provided to the user for the alternative route. In this way, one or more routes may be linearly represented by linear route representations.

FIG. 2C illustrates an example **240** of the linear route provider component **204** modifying **244** the linear route representation **208** with respect to the user indicator **220** to indicate first user progress **246** along the route. For example, the user may have traveled 5% further along the route to a 35% completion point. The linear route provider component **204** may modify a display position of the linear route representation **208** (e.g., by moving 5% of the linear route representation **208** “behind” the user indicator **220**, such as to the left of the user indicator **220**) to illustrate the first user progress **246**. For example, 35% of the linear route representation **208**, corresponding to the previous 30% previously completed portion and the 5% first user progress **246**, may be included with the completed portion **210** of the linear route representation **208**, resulting in an updated completed portion **210a**. Because at least some of the 5% user progress **246** may correspond to the first traffic flow indicator **212**, at least some of the first traffic flow indicator **212** may be included with the updated completed portion **210a**, thus resulting in an updated first traffic flow indicator **212a**. The linear route provider component **204** may update the time remaining until route completion indicator **226** based upon the first user progress **246** (e.g., the time remaining may be decreased from 40 minutes to 38 minutes), resulting in an updated time remaining until route completion indicator **226a**.

FIG. 2D illustrates an example **260** of the linear route provider component **204** modifying **264** the linear route representation **208** with respect to the user indicator **220** to indicate second user progress **262** along the route. For example, the user may have traveled 3% further along the route to a 38% completion point. The linear route provider component **204** may modify a display position of the linear route representation **208** (e.g., by moving 3% of the linear route representation **208** “behind” the user indicator **220**, such as to the left of the user indicator **220**) to illustrate the second user progress **262**. For example, 38% of the linear route representation **208**, corresponding to the 35% previously completed portion and the 3% second user progress **262**, may be included with the updated completed portion **210a** of the linear route representation **208**, resulting in a second updated completed portion **210b**. In an example, responsive to the user indicator **220** corresponding to a segment **270** of the linear route representation **208** (e.g., corresponding to a segment of the route currently being traveled by the user or soon to be traveled by the user), a view of the segment **270** may be expanded into an expanded view. The expanded view may have an increased level of granularity for traffic flow information and/or incident information (e.g., a third incident indicator **266** and a fourth incident indicator **268** may be displayed at the increased level of granularity; the second traffic flow indicator **214** may be expanded into an expanded second traffic flow indicator **214a**; the third traffic flow indicator **216** may be expanded into an expanded third traffic flow indicator **216a**; etc.). In this way, the user may easily identify relevant traffic flow information and/or incident information of the route. The linear route provider component **204** may update the

updated time remaining until route completion indicator **226a** based upon the second user progress **262** (e.g., the time remaining may be decreased from 38 minutes to 33 minutes), resulting in a second updated time remaining until route completion indicator **226b**.

FIGS. 3A and 3B illustrate examples of a system **301**, comprising a linear route provider component **304**, for provided linear route progress. FIG. 3A illustrates an example **300** of the linear route provider component **304** displaying a route creation interface **330** through a user device **302**. The route creation interface **330** may comprise a starting location specification interface **332** through which a user may specify a starting location for a route. The route creation interface **330** may comprise a destination location specification interface **334** through which the user may specify a destination location for the route. The route creation interface **330** may comprise a route departure time specification interface **324** (e.g., a first slider interface element through which the user may select a departure time) through which the user may specify a desired departure time. The route creation interface **330** may comprise a destination arrival time specification interface **326** (e.g., a second slider interface element through which the user may select an arrival time) through which the user may specify a desired arrival time (e.g., and thus a suggestion departure time may be provided to the user based upon the desired arrival time).

In an example, the linear route provider component **304** may receive a first generate route request **308** from the route creation interface **330**. The first generate route request **308** may comprise a starting location, a destination location, and a specified route departure time of 6:15 pm. The linear route provider component **304** may display **328** a linear route progress interface **306** comprising a first linear route representation **310** based upon the first generate route request **308**. The linear route progress interface **306** may be populated with a user indicator **320**, traffic flow indicators (e.g., a first traffic flow indicator **312** indicating normal traffic flow, a second traffic flow indicator **314** indicating slow traffic flow, and a third traffic indicator **314** indicating normal traffic flow), incident indicators (e.g., a first incident indicator **318** indicating a traffic accident), and/or a time remaining until route completion indicator **322**. In an example, a predicted state of the route, corresponding to 6:15 pm to 6:45 pm, may be determined based upon a current state of the route, traffic flow and incident information for the route, and/or historical traffic flow conditions and incident resolution information. The traffic flow indicators, populated within the linear route progress interface **306**, may correspond to predicted traffic flow indicators derived from the predicted state. The incident indicators, populated within the linear route progress interface **306**, may correspond to predicted incident indicators derived from the predicted state. In this way, the user may view relevant traffic flow and incident information of the route for a time (e.g., 3 hours from a current time of 3:15 pm) during which the user is traveling the route.

FIG. 3B illustrates an example **350** of the linear route provider component **304** receiving a second generate route request **352** from the route creation interface **330**. The second generate route request **352** may comprise the starting location, the destination location, and a specified destination arrival time of 4:50 pm. The linear route provider component **304** may display **366** the linear route progress interface **306** comprising a second linear route representation **368** based upon the second generate route request **352**. The linear route progress interface **306** may be populated with a user indicator **370**, traffic flow indicators (e.g., a first traffic flow

indicator **354** indicating normal traffic flow, a second traffic flow indicator **356** indicating slow traffic flow, a third traffic flow indicator **362** indicating very slow or stopped traffic flow, and a fourth traffic indicator **364** indicating normal traffic flow), incident indicators (e.g., a first incident indicator **358** indicating a traffic accident and a second incident indicator **360** indicating construction), and/or a time remaining until route completion indicator **366**. In an example, a predicted state of the route, corresponding to 4:10 pm to 4:50 pm, may be determined based upon a current state of the route, traffic flow and incident information for the route, and/or historical traffic flow conditions and incident resolution information. The traffic flow indicators, populated within the linear route progress interface **306**, may correspond to predicted traffic flow indicators derived from the predicted state. The incident indicators, populated within the linear route progress interface **306**, may correspond to predicted incident indicators derived from the predicted state. In this way, the user may view relevant traffic flow and incident information of the route for a time (e.g., 55 minutes from a current time of 3:15 pm) during which the user is traveling the route.

An embodiment of providing linear route progress is illustrated by an exemplary method **400** of FIG. 4. At **402**, the method starts. At **404**, a linear route progress interface, comprising a linear route representation of a route from a starting location to a destination location, may be displayed. At **406**, the linear route progress interface may be populated with a user indicator corresponding to a current position of a user. In an example, the linear route representation may be positioned at a fixed position within the linear route progress interface such that the user indicator may be moved with respect to the linear route representation to indicate user progress along the route. At **408**, the linear route progress interface may be populated with traffic flow indicators and/or incident indicators. At **410**, responsive to identifying user progress along the route, a display location of the user indicator may be modified with respect to the linear route representation. At **412**, the method ends.

FIGS. 5A-5C illustrate examples of a system **501**, comprising a linear route provider component **504**, for providing linear route progress. FIG. 5A illustrates an example **500** of the linear route provider component **504** displaying **528** a linear route progress interface **506**, comprising a linear route representation **508** of a route from a starting location to a destination location, through a user device **502**. The linear route representation **508** may be positioned at a fixed position within the linear route progress interface **506**. The linear route progress interface **506** may be populated with a user indicator **520**. A display location of the user indicator **520** may be moved relative to the linear route representation **508** to illustrate user progress along the route. A portion of the route already traveled by the user (e.g., 25% of the route) may be illustrated as a completed portion **510** of the linear route representation **508** that is displayed "behind" the user indicator **520**. The linear route progress interface **506** may be populated with traffic flow indicators (e.g., a first traffic flow indicator **512**, a second traffic flow indicator **514**, a third traffic flow indicator **516**, and a fourth traffic flow indicator **518**), incident indicators (e.g., a first incident indicator **522** and a second incident indicator **524**, and/or a time remaining until route completion indicator **526**).

FIG. 5B illustrates an example **550** of the linear route provider component **504** modifying **554** the display location of the user indicator **520**, with respect to the linear route representation **508**, to a first updated display location based upon first user progress **552** along the route, resulting in a

first modified user indicator **520a**. For example, the user may travel an additional 15% of the route such that the user has traveled a total of 40% of the route. The first modified user indicator **520a** may be moved to the first updated display location corresponding to a 40% progress point on the linear route representation **508**. A portion of the linear route representation **508**, corresponding to the 40% completed portion of the route, may be included with the completed portion **510** of the linear route representation **508**, resulting in a first updated completed portion **510a**. Because at least some of the 15% first user progress **552** may correspond to the first traffic flow indicator **512**, at least some of the first traffic flow indicator **512** may be included with the first updated completed portion **510a**, thus resulting in an updated first traffic flow indicator **512a**. The linear route provider component **504** may update the time remaining until route completion indicator **526** based upon the first user progress **552** (e.g., the time remaining may be decreased from 40 minutes to 35 minutes), resulting in a first updated time remaining until route completion indicator **526a**.

FIG. 5C illustrates an example **570** of the linear route provider component **504** modifying **574** the first updated display location of the first modified user indicator **520a**, with respect to the linear route representation **508**, to a second updated display location based upon second user progress **572** along the route, resulting in a second modified user indicator **520b**. For example, the user may travel an additional 20% of the route such that the user has traveled a total of 60% of the route. The second modified user indicator **520b** may be moved to the second updated display location corresponding to a 60% progress point on the linear route representation **508**. A portion of the linear route representation **508**, corresponding to the 60% completed portion of the route, may be included with the first updated completed portion **510a** of the linear route representation **508**, resulting in a second updated completed portion **510b**. The linear route provider component **504** may update the first updated time remaining until route completion indicator **526a** based upon the second user progress **572** (e.g., the time remaining may be decreased from 35 minutes to 15 minutes), resulting in a second updated time remaining until route completion indicator **526b**. In this way, the user may view traffic flow and incident information through a linear progress bar that may not visually overwhelm the user.

Still another embodiment involves a computer-readable medium comprising processor-executable instructions configured to implement one or more of the techniques presented herein. An example embodiment of a computer-readable medium or a computer-readable device is illustrated in FIG. 6, wherein the implementation **600** comprises a computer-readable medium **608**, such as a CD-R, DVD-R, flash drive, a platter of a hard disk drive, etc., on which is encoded computer-readable data **606**. This computer-readable data **606**, such as binary data comprising at least one of a zero or a one, in turn comprises a set of computer instructions **604** configured to operate according to one or more of the principles set forth herein. In some embodiments, the processor-executable computer instructions **604** are configured to perform a method **602**, such as at least some of the exemplary method **100** of FIG. 1 and/or at least some of the exemplary method **400** of FIG. 4, for example. In some embodiments, the processor-executable instructions **604** are configured to implement a system, such as at least some of the exemplary system **201** of FIGS. 2A-2D, at least some of the exemplary system **301** of FIGS. 3A and 3B, and/or at least some of the exemplary system **501**

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of FIGS. 5A-5C, for example. Many such computer-readable media are devised by those of ordinary skill in the art that are configured to operate in accordance with the techniques presented herein.

Although the subject matter has been described in language specific to structural features and/or methodological acts, it is to be understood that the subject matter defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or acts described above. Rather, the specific features and acts described above are disclosed as example forms of implementing at least some of the claims.

As used in this application, the terms “component,” “module,” “system,” “interface,” and/or the like are generally intended to refer to a computer-related entity, either hardware, a combination of hardware and software, software, or software in execution. For example, a component may be, but is not limited to being, a process running on a processor, a processor, an object, an executable, a thread of execution, a program, and/or a computer. By way of illustration, both an application running on a controller and the controller can be a component. One or more components may reside within a process and/or thread of execution and a component may be localized on one computer and/or distributed between two or more computers.

Furthermore, the claimed subject matter may be implemented as a method, apparatus, or article of manufacture using standard programming and/or engineering techniques to produce software, firmware, hardware, or any combination thereof to control a computer to implement the disclosed subject matter. The term “article of manufacture” as used herein is intended to encompass a computer program accessible from any computer-readable device, carrier, or media. Of course, many modifications may be made to this configuration without departing from the scope or spirit of the claimed subject matter.

FIG. 7 and the following discussion provide a brief, general description of a suitable computing environment to implement embodiments of one or more of the provisions set forth herein. The operating environment of FIG. 7 is only one example of a suitable operating environment and is not intended to suggest any limitation as to the scope of use or functionality of the operating environment. Example computing devices include, but are not limited to, personal computers, server computers, hand-held or laptop devices, mobile devices (such as mobile phones, Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), media players, and the like), multiprocessor systems, consumer electronics, mini computers, mainframe computers, distributed computing environments that include any of the above systems or devices, and the like.

Although not required, embodiments are described in the general context of “computer readable instructions” being executed by one or more computing devices. Computer readable instructions may be distributed via computer readable media (discussed below). Computer readable instructions may be implemented as program modules, such as functions, objects, Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), data structures, and the like, that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Typically, the functionality of the computer readable instructions may be combined or distributed as desired in various environments.

FIG. 7 illustrates an example of a system 700 comprising a computing device 712 configured to implement one or more embodiments provided herein. In one configuration, computing device 712 includes at least one processing unit 716 and memory 718. Depending on the exact configuration

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and type of computing device, memory 718 may be volatile (such as RAM, for example), non-volatile (such as ROM, flash memory, etc., for example) or some combination of the two. This configuration is illustrated in FIG. 7 by dashed line 714.

In other embodiments, device 712 may include additional features and/or functionality. For example, device 712 may also include additional storage (e.g., removable and/or non-removable) including, but not limited to, magnetic storage, optical storage, and the like. Such additional storage is illustrated in FIG. 7 by storage 720. In one embodiment, computer readable instructions to implement one or more embodiments provided herein may be in storage 720. Storage 720 may also store other computer readable instructions to implement an operating system, an application program, and the like. Computer readable instructions may be loaded in memory 718 for execution by processing unit 716, for example.

The term “computer readable media” as used herein includes computer storage media. Computer storage media includes volatile and nonvolatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computer readable instructions or other data. Memory 718 and storage 720 are examples of computer storage media. Computer storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CD-ROM, Digital Versatile Disks (DVDs) or other optical storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by device 712. Computer storage media does not, however, include propagated signals. Rather, computer storage media excludes propagated signals. Any such computer storage media may be part of device 712.

Device 712 may also include communication connection(s) 726 that allows device 712 to communicate with other devices. Communication connection(s) 726 may include, but is not limited to, a modem, a Network Interface Card (NIC), an integrated network interface, a radio frequency transmitter/receiver, an infrared port, a USB connection, or other interfaces for connecting computing device 712 to other computing devices. Communication connection(s) 726 may include a wired connection or a wireless connection. Communication connection(s) 726 may transmit and/or receive communication media.

The term “computer readable media” may include communication media. Communication media typically embodies computer readable instructions or other data in a “modulated data signal” such as a carrier wave or other transport mechanism and includes any information delivery media. The term “modulated data signal” may include a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in the signal.

Device 712 may include input device(s) 724 such as keyboard, mouse, pen, voice input device, touch input device, infrared cameras, video input devices, and/or any other input device. Output device(s) 722 such as one or more displays, speakers, printers, and/or any other output device may also be included in device 712. Input device(s) 724 and output device(s) 722 may be connected to device 712 via a wired connection, wireless connection, or any combination thereof. In one embodiment, an input device or an output device from another computing device may be used as input device(s) 724 or output device(s) 722 for computing device 712.

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Components of computing device 712 may be connected by various interconnects, such as a bus. Such interconnects may include a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI), such as PCI Express, a Universal Serial Bus (USB), firewire (IEEE 1394), an optical bus structure, and the like. In another embodiment, components of computing device 712 may be interconnected by a network. For example, memory 718 may be comprised of multiple physical memory units located in different physical locations interconnected by a network.

Those skilled in the art will realize that storage devices utilized to store computer readable instructions may be distributed across a network. For example, a computing device 730 accessible via a network 728 may store computer readable instructions to implement one or more embodiments provided herein. Computing device 712 may access computing device 730 and download a part or all of the computer readable instructions for execution. Alternatively, computing device 712 may download pieces of the computer readable instructions, as needed, or some instructions may be executed at computing device 712 and some at computing device 730.

Various operations of embodiments are provided herein. In one embodiment, one or more of the operations described may constitute computer readable instructions stored on one or more computer readable media, which if executed by a computing device, will cause the computing device to perform the operations described. The order in which some or all of the operations are described should not be construed as to imply that these operations are necessarily order dependent. Alternative ordering will be appreciated by one skilled in the art having the benefit of this description. Further, it will be understood that not all operations are necessarily present in each embodiment provided herein. Also, it will be understood that not all operations are necessary in some embodiments.

Further, unless specified otherwise, “first,” “second,” and/or the like are not intended to imply a temporal aspect, a spatial aspect, an ordering, etc. Rather, such terms are merely used as identifiers, names, etc. for features, elements, items, etc. For example, a first object and a second object generally correspond to object A and object B or two different or two identical objects or the same object.

Moreover, “exemplary” is used herein to mean serving as an example, instance, illustration, etc., and not necessarily as advantageous. As used herein, “or” is intended to mean an inclusive “or” rather than an exclusive “or”. In addition, “a” and “an” as used in this application are generally be construed to mean “one or more” unless specified otherwise or clear from context to be directed to a singular form. Also, at least one of A and B and/or the like generally means A or B and/or both A and B. Furthermore, to the extent that “includes”, “having”, “has”, “with”, and/or variants thereof are used in either the detailed description or the claims, such terms are intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising”.

Also, although the disclosure has been shown and described with respect to one or more implementations, equivalent alterations and modifications will occur to others skilled in the art based upon a reading and understanding of this specification and the annexed drawings. The disclosure includes all such modifications and alterations and is limited only by the scope of the following claims. In particular regard to the various functions performed by the above described components (e.g., elements, resources, etc.), the terms used to describe such components are intended to correspond, unless otherwise indicated, to any component

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which performs the specified function of the described component (e.g., that is functionally equivalent), even though not structurally equivalent to the disclosed structure. In addition, while a particular feature of the disclosure may have been disclosed with respect to only one of several implementations, such feature may be combined with one or more other features of the other implementations as may be desired and advantageous for any given or particular application.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for providing linear route progress, the method involving a computing device comprising a processor, and the method comprising:

executing, on the processor, instructions that cause the computing device to perform operations, the operations comprising:

displaying a linear route progress interface comprising a linear route representation of a route from a starting location to a destination location;

populating the linear route progress interface with a user indicator corresponding to a current position of a user;

populating the linear route progress interface with at least one of a traffic flow indicator or an incident indicator; and

responsive to identifying user progress along the route, modifying a display location of the user indicator with respect to the linear route representation to indicate the user progress.

2. The method of claim 1, the displaying a linear route progress interface comprising:

formatting the linear route representation according to a linear non-map configuration.

3. The method of claim 1, the displaying a linear route progress interface comprising:

positioning the linear route representation at a fixed position within the linear route progress interface.

4. The method of claim 1, the displaying a linear route progress interface comprising:

displaying a time remaining until route completion indicator; and

responsive to identifying at least one of the user progress, a current travel condition change, or an estimated travel condition change, updating the time remaining until route completion indicator.

5. The method of claim 1, comprising:

populating the linear route progress interface with an alternative linear route representation of an alternative route from a start detour location to the destination location.

6. The method of claim 1, comprising:

responsive to the user indicator corresponding to a segment of the linear route representation, expanding a view of the segment to an expanded view, the expanded view having an increased level of granularity for at least one of traffic flow information or incident information.

7. The method of claim 1, comprising:

responsive to the user progress indicating that the user traveled from a first route segment to a second route segment, modifying the linear route representation with respect to the user indicator to indicate that the first route segment has been traveled and that the second route segment is currently being traveled by the user.

8. The method of claim 1, the populating the linear route progress interface with at least one of a traffic flow indicator or an incident indicator comprising:

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generating a predicted state of the route corresponding to a time at which the user is predicted to traverse the route; and

populating the linear route progress interface with at least one of a predicted traffic flow indicator or a predicted incident indicator based upon the predicted state. 5

9. The method of claim 8, the generating a predicted state comprising:

obtaining a current state of the route;
identifying traffic flow and incident information for the route; and 10

generating the predicted state based upon the current state and the traffic flow and incident information.

10. The method of claim 8, the generating a predicted state comprising: 15

obtaining a current state of the route;
identifying historical traffic flow conditions and incident resolution information for the route; and
generating the predicted state based upon the current state and the historical traffic flow conditions and incident resolution information. 20

11. The method of claim 1, the populating the linear route progress interface with at least one of a traffic flow indicator or an incident indicator comprising:

obtaining a current state of the route; and 25
populating the linear route progress interface with at least one of a current traffic flow indicator or a current incident indicator based upon the current state.

12. The method of claim 1, the displaying a linear route progress interface comprising: 30

displaying the linear route representation as a vertical progress bar.

13. The method of claim 1, comprising:

exposing a route creation interface to the user, the route creation interface comprising at least one of a route departure time specification interface or a destination arrival time specification interface; 35

receiving a generate route request from the user through the route creation interface, the generate route request comprising at least one of the starting location, the destination location, a specified route departure time, or a specified destination arrival time; and 40

generating the linear route progress interface based upon the generate route request.

14. The method of claim 13, at least one of the route departure time specification interface or the destination arrival time specification interface comprising a slider interface element. 45

15. A non-transitory computer readable medium comprising instructions which when executed perform a method for providing linear route progress, comprising: 50

displaying a linear route progress interface comprising a linear route representation of a route from a starting location to a destination location;

populating the linear route progress interface with a user indicator corresponding to a current position of a user; 55
populating the linear route progress interface with at least one of a traffic flow indicator or an incident indicator; and

responsive to identifying user progress along the route, 60
modifying a display location of the user indicator with respect to the linear route representation to indicate the user progress.

16. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 15, the populating the linear route progress interface with at least one of a traffic flow indicator or an incident indicator comprising: 65

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generating a predicted state of the route corresponding to a time at which the user is predicted to traverse the route; and

populating the linear route progress interface with at least one of a predicted traffic flow indicator or a predicted incident indicator based upon the predicted state.

17. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 15, the method comprising:

responsive to the user indicator corresponding to a segment of the linear route representation, expanding a view of the segment to an expanded view, the expanded view having an increased level of granularity for at least one of traffic flow information or incident information. 15

18. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 15, the method comprising:

populating the linear route progress interface with an alternative linear route representation of an alternative route from a start detour location to the destination location.

19. A system for providing linear route progress, comprising:

a linear route provider component configured to:

display a linear route progress interface comprising a linear route representation of a route from a starting location to a destination location;

populate the linear route progress interface with a user indicator corresponding to a current position of a user;

populate the linear route progress interface with at least one of a traffic flow indicator or an incident indicator; and

responsive to identifying user progress along the route, modify a display location of the user indicator with respect to the linear route representation to indicate the user progress.

20. The system of claim 19, the linear route provider component configured to:

generate a predicted state of the route corresponding to a time at which the user is predicted to traverse the route; and

populate the linear route progress interface with at least one of a predicted traffic flow indicator or a predicted incident indicator based upon the predicted state.

21. A method for providing linear route progress, the method involving a computing device comprising a processor, and the method comprising:

executing, on the processor, instructions that cause the computing device to perform operations, the operations comprising:

displaying a linear route progress interface comprising a linear route representation of a portion of a route;

populating the linear route progress interface with a user indicator with respect to the linear route representation, the user indicator corresponding to a current position of a user along the portion of the route;

populating the linear route progress interface with a traffic flow indicator with respect to the linear route representation, the traffic flow indicator corresponding to traffic flow along at least some of the portion of the route; and

responsive to identifying user progress along the portion of the route, modifying a display location of the user indicator with respect to the linear route representation to indicate the user progress.

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22. The method of claim **21**, the traffic flow indicator corresponding to a color applied to a segment of the linear route representation.

23. A method for displaying a linear route progress interface, the method involving a computing device comprising a processor, and the method comprising:

executing, on the processor, instructions that cause the computing device to perform operations, the operations comprising:

displaying a linear route progress interface comprising a linear route representation of a portion of a route from a starting location to a destination location;

responsive to identifying an incident along the route, populating the linear route progress interface with an incident indicator with respect to the linear route representation, the incident indicator corresponding to the incident; and

responsive to identifying user progress along the route, modifying a display location of a user indicator, cor-

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responding to a current position of the user, with respect to the linear route representation to indicate the user progress.

24. The method of claim **23**, wherein a distance between a starting point of the linear route representation and the incident indicator is proportional to a distance between the incident and the starting location.

25. The method of claim **23**, the displaying a linear route progress interface comprising:

displaying a time remaining until route completion indicator.

26. The method of claim **23**, comprising:

populating the linear route progress interface with a second linear route representation of a portion of a second route from the starting location to the destination location.

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